

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GLOBE THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—THE GREAT DRAMA OF NICK AND NICK. Matinee at 2 1/2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 254 st., between 5th and 6th sts.—THE MAN OF ARIEL.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 50th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.—THREE HUNDRED MILES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—ROSEDALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PAUL CLIFFORD; OR, THE LOST HEIR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 9th and 10th sts.—THE THREE HUNDRED MILES.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—POMPEY; OR, THE THREE HUNDRED MILES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—NO NAME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMOTIONAL PLAY OF EAST LYNNE. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEOPHILE THOMAS SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.

CHICKERING HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

DR. KATZ'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 14, 1871.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS RETURNED TO LONG BRANCH.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN has vetoed the Midland and the Adirondack Railroad bills, because, he says, it is not right that the whole people of the State should be taxed two million dollars to complete them. Right again, Governor.

MORE NICE THAN WISE.—The school teachers in Texas are obliged to take an oath, which the Galveston *Bulletin* styles an "oath to support radicalism." The *Bulletin* is more nice than it would have the people grow up wise. There is nothing in the oath that can be objectionable to a true citizen—others are not wanted in any American schoolhouse.

THE BEST MEANS.—A meeting of coal miners was held yesterday at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to consider the best means of removing the United States coal duty. The best means for this removal is, we think, a good stiff lobby to operate upon the House of Representatives after the ratification by Nova Scotia of her part in the Treaty of Washington. Yield something on those fish and you may get something on coal—don't you see?

GENERALS SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN are together at Fort Leavenworth. Whatever Sherman's opinions of the Ku Klux may be, or however he may differ with his old confidants on political points, we notice he never fails out personally with them. All the Ku Klux and Jeff Davies in the South do not cast a single shadow upon the harmonious relations between Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, that wonderful trio of working soldiers.

JEFF DAVIS modifies his words somewhat. He says the Northern papers misconstrued them. He did not mean to advise the Southern people to disloyalty, but patience, although he himself still declines to accept the situation. The fact seems to be that Jeff doesn't know what he means, and we are sure nobody else cares. The strongest position that he could take just now would be a comfortable, retired place where people would not ask him to make speeches.

PARIS AND VERSAILLES.—Our telegrams from France published this morning show that the campaign for the supplementary elections will be warm and well contested. A number of candidates are already in the field, the most of them well known. Edmond About, Clement Duvernois, Pierre Magne and M. Vintry are among them. General Uhlir, the brave defender of Strasbourg, is also a candidate for a seat. His appearance in the political field will prove, in a measure, a protest against the annexation to Germany of the city he so gallantly defended. Princess Mathilde has applied to M. Thiers to permit her to return to Paris. General Canrobert has a speech in the Assembly yesterday regarding his position prior to and after the investment of Paris by the German army.

The Future of France—Can the Republic be Established?

One of the most hopeful signs that the republic may be established in France is that some of the most distinguished and experienced statesmen of that country support it or are disposed to give it a fair trial. M. Thiers, the actual President, has solemnly declared that he will be faithful to the republic; and there is no reason to doubt his sincerity. There is nothing in his conduct so far to justify suspicion. Having been a monarchist and the Prime Minister of Louis Philippe is not necessarily ground for an argument that he is a monarchist still or that he will betray the republic. He who wrote the "History of the Consulate and Empire," who has seen all the revolutions and governmental experiments in France since the old monarchy was broken up, who has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his country through these remarkable changes, and who understands, perhaps better than any other man, the condition and necessities of France, may see now that a republic is best—that monarchy and imperialism under so many phases having failed, the time has come to try honestly the republican form of government. That this is the thought and position of M. Thiers may be fairly inferred, we think, from what he has said, and from his whole conduct since he has been in power.

Then M. Thiers holds, probably, the destiny of France in his hand. His commanding position as President, the influence he has over the National Assembly, and the necessity which all conservative men feel of sustaining him through the present crisis of the country, will enable him to carry out his purpose in spite of the rivalry and plotting of factions. No doubt the people of France see, as the rest of the world sees, that he is the right man in the right place just at this critical period, and, consequently, will give him their confidence. The plots and schemes of the different Bourbon, Orleansist and Bonaparte factions, which under other circumstances might be dangerous, will rather tend to strengthen his government and help to establish a republic.

Let us glance at the situation of the imperialist and monarchist factions. The ex-Emperor Napoleon brought upon the country the most terrible disaster in its history. Never before has France been so humiliated as by the war which he and his imperialist friends precipitated with Prussia. The republicans of France, with very few exceptions, opposed this step. They will never forgive him. They can now appeal effectively to the sense of the nation in showing that they were right and that the Emperor and his satellites committed a grievous fault—a fault which, in view of its dreadful consequences, amounts almost to a crime. How can the French people overlook this? Besides, they must see, now that they have become sobered by the fearful reality of their situation, now that they are forced to become serious, that Napoleon was a visionary theorist and a mere actor. He was a General Bonaparte on a large scale, an *opéra bouffe* performer on the stage of national affairs. He never could divest himself of that character. It was mere acting, and childish acting at that, when he spoke of his little boy, the Prince Imperial, as having received his "baptism of fire" from being present with his father in the commencement of the war. This was an insult to the common sense of Frenchmen, for every one knew that the child could have nothing to do with the fighting of battles and that both he and his father were at a safe distance from danger. But such bombast and use of glittering phrases were characteristic of Napoleon. He was never sincere—always an actor—and on all occasions treated the French people as children who would be "licked by a straw." But the French through fatal experience have become more serious. They are not likely to accept again the *opéra bouffe* ex-Emperor. Nor do we think they will go back to imperial rule either under the regency or his son, at least not for the present, and unless some astounding revolution should bring this family in the foreground again. That mighty structure of Bonapartism which the first Napoleon erected was razed to the foundation in the late war. It fell with the Third Napoleon at Sedan.

We do not lose sight of the fact that there is a large party of imperialists or Bonapartists in France, and that some of the principal generals now in the army owe their elevation to Napoleon. The Commander-in-Chief, Marshal MacMahon, is one of these; but, if we mistake not, this honest old hero loves his country more than the Bonapartes, and will support the existing republican government as long as it can maintain itself. His refusal to become a candidate for the Assembly shows that he is not disposed to meddle with politics and that he will do his duty to the actual government. It is known, too, that Bismarck and the imperial government of Germany, as well as several of the other dynastic governments of Europe, favor the restoration of the empire. The French people, and particularly the republicans, entertain a feeling of revulsion, no doubt, to a government which their bitter enemies wish to restore. It is no recommendation to the Bonapartes that Bismarck wishes to see them in power again. The Papal party in France, especially the Catholic hierarchy, may desire the restoration of the empire, because that sustained the Pope against the revolutionists, and even held Victor Emmanuel back from Rome. Still the times are mightily changed, and if the Bonapartes were in power again they would hardly venture to drive the King of Italy from Rome or restore the temporal power of the Papacy. Then M. Thiers, probably, is as good a friend of the Pope as any Bonaparte could be. None of them can turn the tide of progress in Italy. If the Catholic priests of France be wise they will not plot for the empire or a monarchy or against the republic. To do so would only be to perpetuate revolutions and to make religion odious to the people.

A great deal is said about the maneuvering and fusion of the different branches of the Bourbon family with a view of restoring the monarchy, and much stress is laid upon the fact that M. Thiers was the Premier of the monarchy. Supposing even that all the members of the old Bourbon and the Orleans dynasties could unite, which is very doubtful, they have little hold upon the French people. They have never been restored to power since the fall of Louis the Sixteenth but as a last

resort to heal revolutions, and then only either by foreign bayonets or a sort of *coup d'état* at home. The elder branch was restored after the battle of Waterloo by the allies, and Louis Philippe was placed on the throne by Lafayette. The people acquiesced because they were powerless and to escape apprehended disorder from socialism and communism. The Bonapartes of both branches, like the Bonapartes, have failed to give France a good and stable government. They have nothing to recommend them but promises, and the French have had too much sad experience of broken promises to place confidence in any of the scions of these royal houses. Both imperialism and monarchy have had but a flickering existence, and have successively gone out in revolution.

Has not the time come, then, to give the republic a fair trial? We believe it has, and that M. Thiers thinks so. We attach no significance to his amiable treatment of the Orleans or the other Bourbon Princes or to the candidature of the Prince de Joinville or any of the others for the National Assembly. The liberal conduct of the government to them shows, we think, that they are not feared. No doubt the mass of the intelligent people of France desire a republic. It would be strange if they did not, after the experience they have gone through. They must remember, too, that when France was a republic she was a terror to Europe and the first military Powers in the world. The republic means vigor and progress. To return to monarchy is to go back to the dead past and inevitable revolutions. Even M. Guizot, judging from his letter lately to the London *Times*, looks to the National Assembly and the present republican government of France to restore the country. He, too—this other old statesman and historian—cannot but see the folly of trying just now monarchial or imperial experiments again. He who wrote the "History of Civilization" ought to know that the spirit of the age is democratic and republican, and that to attempt to arrest its progress would be like trying to stem the torrent of Niagara. The revolution in America precipitated the first French revolution. Republican sentiments have grown in Europe since that period with the growth of this republic. Now that knowledge flies with lightning speed and the American republic has become a mighty Power, the people of the Old World learn more rapidly from us and are inspired by our example. The wonderful events of, and resulting from, our late war have given an extraordinary impulse to democratic ideas abroad. The masses of Europe will not be content till they follow our example and obtain republican governments.

If a republic be established in France that country will set upon the rest of Europe as this has been acting upon the world. It will be the focus of revolutionary and republican movements. Still M. Thiers and those who support him have a great deal both to undo and do. He must give local and municipal self-government to the cities, towns and departments as far as practicable and as soon as the restoration of domestic peace will warrant that. This is the basis of liberty in America, and must be in France. It is compatible at the same time with a strong government, as has been demonstrated here. The Commune of Paris, with all its atrocities, was right in demanding the principle of municipal self-government as the basis of republican institutions. And here we would remark that the sooner M. Thiers ceases to fusillade the poor wretches who have fallen into his hands the better. He cannot establish the republic on the blood of the people. That leads to despotism in one form or another. But the surest foundation of republican institutions is intelligence. The government and the Church in France should go earnestly to work to educate the people. The movement of the masses cannot be prevented. They must be led to greater liberty and higher intelligence, or they will in their fury overwhelm their governments and the established order of things. If there be not progress in accordance with their aspirations bloody revolutions and possibly anarchy will be the consequence. Does M. Thiers comprehend this? If so he occupies a position that will enable him to become the first man of the age.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—Earl Russell made his promised address to the Crown against the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, but, as we predicted, it proved a great failure. The Tories did not come to his rescue; the whigs were angry with him; Earl Granville snuffed the little man almost out of existence; Earl Derby, with his accustomed common sense, would not lend any assistance to those who would thwart the government. All the best men in the House of Lords on both sides sustained the treaty, and so Lord John, satisfied, no doubt, that he had vindicated his honor, withdrew his motion. Lord John is a small man, but being a member of the great House of Bedford, and having been Prime Minister of England, he is large in his own conceit. It is now nearly fifty years since Lord John helped to pass the first Reform bill. A new world has arisen since then, but Lord John knows it not. Some men remain young in spirit while they advance in years; Earl Russell is not of that class.

JEROME PARK.—Another brilliant crowd assembled at our fashionable race course yesterday, and a more than usually exciting day's sport repaid them for their attendance. The time was not exceptionally quick, but the races were very stoutly contested, and in four out of five the favorites were beaten. Prekness won the first race for the Westchester Cup, Belmont the second, Victory the third, Idaho the fourth and Julius the fifth—a hurdle race.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT at San Felipe, Mexico, telegraphs to us that although the revolution in Guerrero continues it is waning. A strong position has been captured from the rebels. The insurgents at Tampico still hold that city; but they are subject to a severe bombardment, which has completely silenced their fire, and their surrender is expected.

DULL TIMES IN WALL STREET.—The Jerome Park races seem to satisfy temporarily the speculative desires of those who frequent Fordham and Wall street, and hence the activity of the latter locality decreases as the excitement at the former increases.

First Annual Report of the Department of Public Parks.

We publish to-day the First Annual Report of the Department of Public Parks, as established under the new City Charter. It is a document of great importance to the citizens of New York, at least to all those who take an interest in the ornamentation of the city and in so beautifying its public parks and places as to render it an object of pride to themselves as well as to posterity.

Perhaps no department under the new Charter had so burdensome and so unpleasant a task to undertake as that of the Public Parks. When the Department came into power it found the parks, parade grounds, public squares, the Battery, and, indeed, all places of public recreation, with the possible exception of the Central Park, in a most deplorable condition. The cause for this is easily explained. At the commencement of the war the parks were in a tolerable condition for that period. But as the war progressed, and it was found necessary to make use of these public grounds for the benefit of the country, New York city submitted herself to be shorn of her public places of beauty and pleasure, and in their stead there were erected soldiers' barracks, wooden buildings for military rendezvous, places of enlistment, quarters for officers, clerks and other employees, all concerned in the one work of forming and sending forth armies for the defence of the republic. After the war there was scarcely a plot of ground in the public places we refer to that was not covered with debris of some sort or other. Ancient elms and other stately trees were destroyed; the green shrubbery was nowhere to be seen; the fences were either defaced or demolished; piles of old lumber and dirt, with pools of filth and ponds of stagnant and death-engendering water, were to be found where were once the gravelled walks and malls, the shady trees and the green sward and playgrounds of other days. In the interval between the close of the war and the new city organization the authorities had no power to improve the public grounds, or if they had it was so difficult to get at that it was never employed. It was then, we repeat, a herculean task for the new government to undertake to bring order out of this chaos—to wrest, as it were, our city's domains of recreation from this wretched and deplorable state. But so great have been the zeal and energy displayed by the gentlemen composing the Department of Public Parks in this stupendous work of renovation that to-day—but about one year since they assumed their functions—the public parks and places of the city of New York have been restored to more than their pristine bloom and attractiveness. Of course much remains to be done to complete the work so auspiciously begun; but sufficient is already apparent to satisfy our citizens that the change in the city government wrought only a year ago was a most fortunate one, so far, at any rate, as the Department of Public Parks is concerned. No doubt other departments are entitled to a share of public applause and commendation; but we dare say none have accomplished so much tending to please the public eye and gratify the public taste as the Department of Public Parks.

This being the first annual report of the Department of course much of its space is occupied in details relative to its organization, the establishment of bureaus, &c. The bureaus are seven in number—namely, Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Bureau of the Central Park, Bureau of Landscape Gardening, Bureau of Public Squares and Places, Bureau of Police, Bureau of Civil and Topographical Engineering, with an architect-in-chief and a superintendent architect. The Central Park demanded the first practical attention of the Department, the results of which will be found in the report given to-day. The west side Boulevard, a work magnificent in design, had been in process of construction for nearly two years when the new Board came in, and no part had yet been opened. The necessity for its early completion was obvious, and the Board set so energetically to work about it that in the month of September (following the month of May, when the Board first entered upon its duties) free and uninterrupted travel was secured on that portion of the roadway between the Circle at Fifty-ninth street and Seventy-first street, and subsequently, in November, other portions of the Boulevard were opened for the public use. The readers of the *HERALD* may remember the interest we took in the inception of this grand boulevard, or roadway or drive, from the lower end of Central Park to the upper end of the island; and, all things considered, we are inclined to congratulate the Department on the progress made towards the completion of this splendid undertaking since they had a hand in it. After an exhaustive review of what the Board have accomplished in the matter of ornamenting Central Park and what they still intend to do, the report proceeds to state what has been and is intended to be done in the City Hall Park, Tompkins square, the Bowling Green, the Battery, Washington square, Madison square, Mount Morris square and the numerous other parks and squares that serve as breathing places for our citizens. It will be a source of gratification to our readers to learn that the Board expect before the present season closes to complete all the city parks, and thereafter devote their attention to the Morning and Riverside parks, the improvement of Harlem river, the construction of bridges over it, the improvement of the portion of Westchester county committed to their jurisdiction, the improvements on the east side of the city, including the Eastern Boulevard and the laying out of public squares and places on the east side.

There is, therefore, a great deal of hard work still in the hands of the Department; but, with the record before them, there is little doubt that when all is accomplished and they are ready to declare that their work is done, the people will cheerfully say, "Well done, good and faithful public servants."

THE GRADUATES' STANDING at West Point is announced. The five first on the list are Watson, Stewart, Russell and Anderson.

IMPORTANT TO OYSTERSMEN, IF TRUE.—The reported discovery of an immense bed of splendid oysters off Eaton's Neck, Long Island Sound.

The Massacre of Paris.

We are enabled this morning to furnish our readers with a full history of the terrible massacre in the streets of Paris in the dying hours of the Commune. The accounts are from the pens of the *HERALD* correspondents, who have been eye-witnesses of many of the dreadful occurrences which will long be remembered and which will furnish material for the historian who will write this the bloodiest page in the history of Paris. In a previous letter the *HERALD* correspondents described the entry of the Versaillesists into Paris, the desperate struggle with the soldiers of the Commune, the burning palaces and the determined struggles at the barricades; but now we have a different picture, more bloody, more brutal, more savage, something which almost chills the blood as we read of the final scenes, which only terminated with the complete overthrow of the rebellion. The dreadful assassination of the venerable Archbishop Darboy, and the sixty hostages who also met a similar fate, seems to have been the inaugural act which led to the perpetration of a series of cruelties without a parallel in history. It was not alone the terrors of fire and sword, but poison, outrage and secret assassination that were to be dreaded. No one was safe. Age nor sex nor condition was spared. The innocent who sought shelter in the cellars of the houses became in many cases the victims to their own false notions of security, and while the roofs over them were in flames and the streets above them were swept with shot the unfortunates were suffocated in the retreat they had chosen. This is the sad fate of twenty young females who attempted to save themselves in the manner indicated. Poor things! It might have been even a less violent death than what they otherwise might have met with had they rushed into the streets and there met the forces of the contending parties, intoxicated with revenge and burning with a thirst which blood alone could slake. It is impossible to imagine scenes more desperate. Mothers with babes in their arms, children able to do little more than lip a parent's name, old men and young—all engaged in this dreadful carnival of crime. Murder in every shape, by the knife, the musket, the torch and by poison; dying with murder in their hearts and blasphemy on their lips; yelling for revenge while in the embrace of death; no thought of God even in the moments previous to their being hurried into his dread presence. Versaillesists as well as Parisians are to be condemned for the fearful cruelties which were perpetrated in these terrible days. Men actually became demons and revelled in the blood of their fellows. The excesses were terrible; restraint was unknown. Children, who knew not what they were doing, were slaughtered in the streets by the infuriated soldiers of the Versailles army. The dying and the dead, whose bodies were still warm, were huddled together in the trenches, and there left to die and corrupt the air with the noisome stench which arose from their decaying corpses. From twelve to twenty thousand victims fell during this dreadful week of fire and bloodshed in the streets of Paris.

Bad for King Amadeus.

Dark days are in store for King Amadeus. The two branches of the Spanish Bourbons—the Duke of Montpensier and the Queen Isabella—says our Madrid despatch, have reconciled their conflicting claims to the throne of Spain by the fusion of the two houses, imitating therein the nice family arrangements of their Bourbon kinsmen in France. According to the terms of this agreement King Amadeus is to be dethroned and the Duke of Montpensier to be Regent in Spain during the minority of the eldest son of Queen Isabella, the Infant Alphonso, who is to succeed Amadeus as King of Spain.

If this report be true the horizon of Spain is overcharged with black clouds, and the thunderclap, or rather the lightning which must inevitably follow, will, it is to be feared, uproot the dynasty of poor Amadeus. The Montpensier party by itself was a great obstacle to his election, and formidable enough to endanger his throne. Now that the clique of the ex-Queen Isabella has been added to its strength his prospects become still gloomier. What with the fusion of the Bourbons, who are watching for their chance, the opposition of the Carlists, who want to set up a king of their own, and the conspiracies of the Reds, who clamor for the establishment of a republic, King Amadeus will be sorely pressed. If, amid this general scramble for power, he can hold his own he is a king indeed, and we shall be among the first to applaud his pluck.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND JULES FAVRE.—We present in another part of the *HERALD* this morning the letter addressed by Prince Napoleon to M. Jules Favre. The Prince is exceedingly severe on the "personal republic," as he terms it, which upset the empire, and denounces in strong terms the treaty of peace made at Frankfurt. All the disasters which have befallen unhappy France are laid by Prince Napoleon at the feet of the republic, which he claims is not a republic. While referring to these disasters the Prince has the candor to acknowledge that the Napoleons have their faults. Regarding the future government of France, he says it must be left to the people. They, and they alone, must decide how the nation will be ruled.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH is putting on a pleasant face at a very unpleasant fact. The unpleasant fact is the supremacy of the Prussian eagle over the double-headed fowl of the same species—the fact that the descendant of the Margraves of Brandenburg has stepped into the shoes of the Austrian Kaisers. The putting on a pleasant face consists in sending an envoy of high rank to congratulate Kaiser William upon the occasion of the triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin. The Emperor Francis Joseph would rather like it the other way—the triumphal entry of Napoleon into Berlin. It is, he is making the best of a bad job.

THE LATE REVIVING RAINS, it appears, have been incalculably beneficial to the growing crops of Long Island, Connecticut and all the regions round about us, and we hope that more of these refreshing showers will soon follow.

The Pope's Latest Encyclical.

On the first day of July the Italian government, according to arrangement, will make Rome its headquarters. Places are now being provided for the royal family, for the Parliament, for the different foreign embassies and legations. On that day, unless the programme is changed, the Holy Father and his Sacred College of Cardinals will find themselves occupying subordinate positions in the city which hitherto they have called their own. That the Holy Father does not intend to yield one iota of what he considers his own is made plain by the Encyclical which we printed in the *HERALD* of yesterday. This latest Encyclical is, as usual, full of sorrow. The Holy Father bewails the evil days in which his lot has been cast, denounces the Sub-Alpine government, quotes largely from the obsolete writings of medieval fathers, thanks his children for their unflinching goodness toward him, prays for them, grants them his apostolic benediction; but, plainly, and in the most unqualified manner, refuses to accept the situation. He will have no guarantees. He cannot be free, he says, to discharge his duty as Head of the Church and at the same time be the subject of any sovereign. In spite of all this, however, the Pope very wisely remains in Rome. It has always been the advice of the *HERALD* to the Holy Father that if he did not come to New York and accept our hospitality he should remain in the Vatican and trust to fate. We have never concealed the fact that we were satisfied with the liberal arrangements made by the Italian government for the Holy Father. Considering the difficulties of that government more liberal engagements were not possible. Everything has been done to secure the Pope's personal comfort. Nothing has been left undone to secure his independence as a spiritual ruler. But Cardinal Antonelli, who, some time ago, said, "We shall have no guarantees but the restoration of our territories inside the line of the Po and the Neapolitan frontier," evidently controls the Sacred College; and the latest Encyclical shows that on the part of the Papal authorities there is to be no compromise. It remains to be seen how the Pope and the King of Italy will get on in the same city. The Pope refuses to recognize him as the King of Italy. The Pope, we think, had better make it up with the King. All his friends, except France, are indifferent to his sorrow, and poor France has enough to do with herself. There is something, after all, in modern progress. Pity that the Pope will not march with the times. We do not see how the Jubilee, or the Encyclical, or any possible Holy Alliance or Crusade, can undo what has been done. Reconciled to the Italian government, happy in the Vatican, and honored by his many children in all lands, the Holy Father might initiate a new, a happier, a more successful era of the Papacy. Stubborn resistance cannot help him or his cause.

The Case of Greeley vs. Murphy.

The prosecution of this case on the side of Greeley was really the purpose of the reception given him by his city Central Tammany Republican Committee at Union square. There are two republican organizations in this city—the Murphy organization, which represents the insiders of the Custom House, and which stands by General Grant for another term, and the Fulton-Greeley Tammany organization, which is outside the Custom House, and which, therefore, opposes the running of General Grant for another Presidential term. How can the outsiders of this organization support him while Murphy, like Mordecai, is sitting on the king's gate and they can't go in? It is Greeley against Murphy, and Murphy, being in occupation of the Custom House, has nine points of the law in his favor. Mr. Greeley's speech at Union square was, consequently, somewhat lugubrious. On the main question, Murphy, he did not very clearly define his position, except in this, that while he talked of almost everybody and almost everything else he ignored Mr. Murphy and cut General Grant. Yea, he intimated in a roundabout way that in order to have some satisfaction out of Grant and Murphy he would consent to represent a one-horse independent republican ticket for the Presidency. Ten to one the disgusted philosopher is heading for Tammany Hall.

Annoyance by Government Officials.

It not infrequently happens that upstarts, who, by an accident most unfortunate for business men, find themselves clothed in a little brief authority, endeavor to give annoyance in their official positions by insisting upon and carrying out a system of red tape not warranted by law, regulation or even custom. We refer particularly to some of those persons who have, for political reasons, we suppose, received appointments in the Treasury of the United States in this city. It appears that these men strive to throw a stumbling block in the way of all who are brought into business contact with them. They will procrastinate and put off if there is a possibility of their doing so. They make themselves the judges of what is right and what is wrong. They decide questions upon their own opinion. They will do anything to cause inconvenience and trouble if it suits them to do so, and they are not only becoming, but have become, positive nuisances to those having any business relations whatever with them. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the many grievances inflicted by these wretches; but the time has arrived when it will be our imperative duty to call the attention of the Treasury Department to them, and then, if the nuisance is not abated, we shall take further measures to throw light upon their shortcomings and their disposition to make the whole world subservient to their wishes.

DECLINES THE HONOR.—The Hon. E. R. Hoar, ex-United States Attorney General, declines the honor of a public dinner tendered him by a large number of distinguished citizens of Massachusetts. He says he has left political life and has settled himself down to his old business, the more congenial one of the practice of the law.

THE DETAILS of the coolie ship horror present another grim and unanswerable argument against the new form of the slave trade. The unhappy wretches who set fire to the ship were entrapped on board, it appears, at Macao, China, and the agony and misery they must have endured—five hundred of them fastened